Fix
$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $g(x,y,\xi) = x + y^2 + x^2 - 3$ $r_{x}: \mathbb{R} = x(x,y,\xi) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ $g(x,y,\xi) = 0$ $g(x,y,\xi) = 0$

2 continua

Solidanî Foz

Blei H inchise.

$$A \subset B((0,0,0), 2) = 1$$
 A misseginite $B = 1$ continue $A \subset B((0,0,0), 2) = 1$ A misseginite $A \subset B((0,0,0), 2) = 1$ A misseginite $A \subset B((0,0,0), 2) = 1$

$$\frac{32}{62} (2,7,2) = 22$$

Describin cà J. g sunt de Darà C2. Eie L: R³→R, L(x, η, Ξ)=g(x, η, Ξ)+2g(x, η, Ξ)= = x+y+Ξ+2(x+y²+Ξ²-3) $O = (2^{2}L'x) \frac{26}{7}$ =\ \(\lambda + \frac{1}{2} + 0=(£,7,2)=0 3L (36, 77, 78)=0 G(x, 7, 7) =0 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 3 \iff 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} = 3 \iff \frac{1}{2} = 1 = 1$ =, ン=±½=, を=ガ=を=±± E(1-1,-1-1) } = (4,2,2) = (4,5,1) } 2000 (9x (x,2,x) 9x (x,2,x) 9x (x,2,x)) = $= \pi \cos(2x + 2y + 2x) = 1, (4) (x, y, x) \in A \ni S(1, 1, 1);$ $(-1, -1, -1) \xrightarrow{?}$ 3 (1,1,1) = 3 = 5 (1,1,1) punct de minim Balal

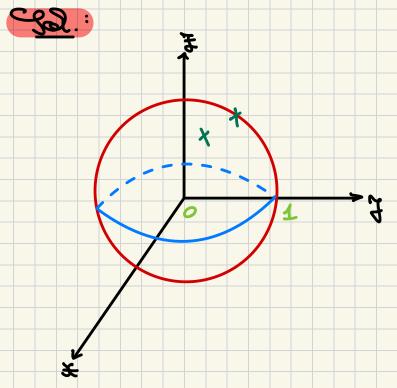
2 (-1,-1,-1) = -3 = (-1,-1,-1) punct de minim Balal

De Sui Z. 🗆

2. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y,\pm) = \lambda x^2 + y^2 + 3 x^2$. Determimati restable setteme De Sui $f(x,y,\pm) = \lambda x^2 + y^2 + 3 x^2$. Determi-

B((0,0,0),1)

B[(0,0,0), 1] = \$(x, x, x) \in (R) | x2+x2+x2+x2 < 1 }.



elinipaam spriito in it stinipaam [1,2(0,0,0)]8 | 7 =

B((0,0,0), 1) deschibà

Samitmes of

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{Z}) = \mathcal{L} \qquad (A) \ (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{Z}) \in \mathbb{R}_{g}$$

B((0,0,0),1) describe le B((0,0,0),1) =
$$\frac{9\pi}{9k}$$
, $\frac{9\mu}{9k}$, $\frac{9\pi}{9k}$ continue le B((0,0,0),1) = $\frac{9\pi}{9k}$

$$O=(\Xi'E',\Xi')=0$$

$$\frac{92}{92}(x, 2, 2) = 0 = 2$$

$$\frac{92}{92}(x, 2, 2) = 0 = 2$$

$$\frac{92}{92}(x, 2, 2) = 0$$

$$\frac{92}{92}(x, 2, 2) = 0$$

$$\frac{92}{92}(x, 2, 2) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Z}}{\partial \mathcal{Z}}(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}) = 0$$

$$3(x,7,2) = 0$$

$$3(x,$$

$$3(0,0,0) = 3 = 3(0,0,1)$$

$$3(0,-1,0) = 1 = 3(0,0,1)$$

$$3(0,0,0) = 0$$

* M3mily c (*m) mid * Fie 3m: [0,1] - R, 3m(x) = The $x \in [x_0, 1]$. $\sum_{m \to +\infty} |x_m| = |x_$ Baci Dim $|\mathcal{J}_m(x)| = 0$. Drim womake, Dim $\mathcal{J}_m(x) = 0$. $m \neq 1$ $m \neq 1$ Fradar, $g_m \xrightarrow{3} g$, unde $g: [0,1] \rightarrow [R, g(x) = 0]$. : amtafine apregreunes? => 3m m + to 3 2) A shilatgathii mf 1= +M3 m (t), [1, 0] en sunituas mf ro, 1], Wmen* = $\pm b(\pm)_{m} f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} mi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R \text{ alibertative stre } f \text{ iso} G$ = S &(X) OX = O COTIN aplicat Teatens de partir □ (alargetrui us istimik s

Proportifie: Fie a, De ER, a < De zi g: [a, li] - [0,+00] 2 continuà a.z. $\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx = 0.$ Ottunci Z(x)=0, (Y) x & La, 2v]. The a, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha < \lambda$, $\gamma_{i} : [\alpha, \lambda_{i}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha.5.$ $\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda} \chi(x) dx = 0, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}^{4}.$ The distribution of $\chi(x) = \chi(x) dx = 0$ $\int_{\alpha}^{\lambda} \chi(x) dx = 0, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}^{4}.$ The distribution of $\chi(x) = 0$ is the distribution of $\chi(x) = 0$. Sunitras sitemas a stre o stre [il. p] = £ (b), 0=(x)p $\int_{\mathcal{S}^{r}} f(x) \, dx = 0$ =, (4) P: [0,91] -> R, Ju 2 3(x) dx =0, (Y) m EM* $P = \pm b(x) f(x) q$ men $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} P(x) f(x) dx = 0$

P Junetie palimamialit, over $\int_{0}^{\infty} P(X) \mathcal{J}(X) dX = 0$ 2. Cantinua pe [a,li] $= \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Fin)}_{m}$ site de nieturalit palimamiale $= \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Fin)}_{m}$ $= \frac{1$

Le catem la mataire

[less wind pe [a, li] = [iles] en imas for [less] [iles] en imas for [less] en imas [less

 $2 = \lim_{M \to \infty} ||f(x)|| + ||f(x$

Pm, q continue pe [a, li], d') m EN = 1 Pm g, continuà pe [a, li], d') m EN = 2 Pm g integrabilà R re [a, li], M m EN

Comform Tearemei de permetera à limitei cu integralo, ouvern cà 2^2 este integralulà R re La, li I zi $R_m(x) 2(x) dx = \int_a^{2a} 2^2(x) dx$

Deci
$$\int_{\mathcal{S}}^{2} \mathcal{G}^{2}(X) dX = 0$$

[ilco] sunitas Le [ilco] en sunitas pe

In Dus, onem & (X) >0, (A) X E [a, D]

C-conform propositive precedente, even cà $3^{2}(x)=0$, (Y) $x \in [a,b]$

$$\Box$$
 [il, $\rho J \ni \mathcal{E}$ ($\forall \gamma$) =0, ($\forall \gamma$) $\forall \gamma \in [\mathcal{Q}, \gamma \mathcal{A}]$

: iirqorqmi slargetni sbrastamou ijanimotel .3

$$\int_{0}^{4+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4\pi} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{4+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4\pi} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$= \lim_{d \to +\infty} (\operatorname{coroto}_{\mathcal{X}} | d) = \lim_{d \to +\infty} (\operatorname{coroto}_{\mathcal{X}} | d - \operatorname{coroto}_{\mathcal{X}} | d - \operatorname{coroto}_{\mathcal{X}} | d - \operatorname{coroto}_{\mathcal{X}} | d + \operatorname{corotoo}_{\mathcal{X}} | d + \operatorname$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\pm}{1+\pm 4} dx = \lim_{\infty \to -\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\pm}{1+\pm 4} dx = \frac{\pm}{1+\pm 4}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{(x^2)^1}{1+(x^2)^2} dx \right) = \lim_{z \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x^2}{2} \right)_{c}^{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \phi \cos \phi - \cos \phi \cos \phi \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \phi \cos \phi \right) = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{1+3^{4}} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{1+3^{4}} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{1+3^{4}} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{1+3^{4}} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3$$

$$= \lim_{d \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{d} \frac{(x^{2})^{1}}{1+(x^{2})^{2}} dx\right) = \lim_{d \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ord}_{0} x^{2} \middle|_{0}^{d}\right) =$$

=
$$\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{orate}_{\alpha} d^{2} - \operatorname{orate}_{\alpha} O^{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - o \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Deci
$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{3}{4+3^{4}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{4+3^{4}}{4+3^{4}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3+3^{4}}{3+3^{4}} dx =$$

